

Historic, Archive Document

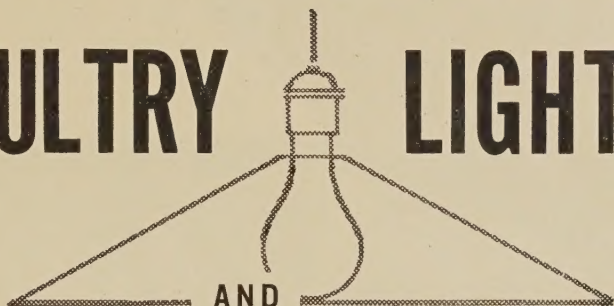
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Reserve

MAKING ELECTRICITY PAY ITS WAY

INSTALL

POULTRY



LIGHTING

AND

HIT THE HIGH MARKET

LIBRARY
RECEIVED

★ JAN 4 1944 ★

U. S. Department of Agriculture

WHEN THE DAYS SHORTEN, EGG PRODUCTION DECLINES,

BUT,

PRICES GO UP

POULTRY LIGHTING
MAKES EGG PRODUCTION
GO UP

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

ELECTRICITY

**LENGTHENS WINTER DAYS IN THE POULTRY HOUSE
YOUR FLOCK WILL EAT AND LAY ON SPRING SCHEDULES**

... BUT AT WINTER PRICES

MORE LIGHT



MORE FOOD



MORE EGGS



Select the lighting schedule that fits your routine.

GET THEM UP EARLY

Morning lighting starts the feeding day at 4 a. m. The lights are turned off at day-break. This system fits into a dairyman's morning schedule.

KEEP THEM UP LATE

Evening lighting prolongs the feeding day. On at sundown, the lights are dimmed at 7 p. m. and turned off some minutes later. Dimming is necessary so that the birds can find their way to roost.

DIM LIGHTS ALL NIGHT

All-night lighting has produced fine results in recent experiments. Low-wattage bulbs are turned on at dusk and off at dawn and supply just enough light for the birds to see their food and water. This system is easily operated—no dimming device or automatic switch is needed.

Fifteen-watt bulbs are used for all-night lighting. For morning and evening lighting, a 40-watt bulb is used in each light unit.

To estimate the number of lights needed, figure one light for each 200 square feet of floor space. The lights are usually located in a line midway between the front of the house and the dropping board and spaced 10 feet apart. If hung 6 feet high and equipped with reflectors there will be evenly distributed light over the feeding area and some direct light on the perches. Light on the perches is essential, otherwise some birds may not come down to feed.

A reflector 16 inches in diameter, 4 inches high, hung 6 feet from the floor will insure good results from your light units. For maximum results, paint the inside of the reflector with aluminum paint. Keep the reflector clean.

Whichever lighting system is selected, it should be continued for the whole season. Interrupted or irregular lighting will cause moulting and production slumps. Twelve to fourteen hours is the usual feeding day maintained during the egg price peak. This maximum is worked up to gradually during the fall and tapered off again in the spring. A well-managed lighting system not only stimulates your flock to lay more eggs during the winter months when prices are high, but it also increases their annual egg production and benefits their general health.



OTHER PROFITS FROM POULTRY LIGHTING

Provides protection against thieves.
Makes your job of caring for the
poultry house easier.
Can be used to increase the weight
of broilers by increasing their feeding
day.

OTHER PROFITS FROM ELECTRICITY

1. Electric ventilators and heaters.
2. Motorized feed mixers.
3. Water heaters.
4. Egg candlers.
5. Cold-storage facility.
6. Brooders and incubators.
7. Yard lights.
8. Ultraviolet irradiation.

MAKING ELECTRICITY PAY ITS WAY

For details consult your electric serv-
ice officials, your extension workers,
or write direct to REA